Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, March 19, 1817.

Volume 28.) *(Number 1398.*

Govt. Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a Packet is now open at this Office for the reception of letters to be transmitted to England by the Ship Argo, which will close on or about the 6th of next month.

R. SNOW,
H. M. D. P. M. General.

Bombay, H. M. P. O.
17th March, 1817.

Bengal Provident Society.

CERTIFICATES for Shares in the Second Class may be obtained on application at the Office of Messrs. FORBES & CO. where the Statement of the Funds belonging to the First Class, examined and approved by the Directors, may be seen.

Bombay, 19th March, 1817.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration in the Goods of TATHEUS JOHANNES Armenian Merchant deceased, may be granted to KATOON JOHANNES widow, and GREGORY JOHANNES Armenian Merchant, of Bombay Inhabitants as the nearest of Kin to the said deceased.

Bombay. 19th March. 1817.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 19th March, 1817.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1817.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1817.

In consequence of the nomination of Captain Vans Kennedy to act as Judge Advocate General, the following appointment is ordered to take place.

Staff.

Lieutenant and Adjutant James Grant, Linguist of the Grenadier Battalion, to act as Interpreter to the Officer Commanding the Poona Subsidiary Force until further Orders,—Date of appointment 15th February 1817.

Mr. W. Purnell, having on examination, been found duly qualified to hold the situation of Assistant Surgeon, is accordingly admitted on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency from the date of his arrival.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—March 12, Ship Fazel Kurim, Captain J. F. Longlands, from Busserah.—Ditto, Armed Boat Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Surat.

SAILED.—March 17, Armed Boat Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Surat.

EUROPE DEATHS.

Philip D'Auvergne, Prince de Bouillon; Admiral Samuel Osborn; Edward Howard Esq. brother to the Duke of Norfolk; Major S. S. Hay of the Bengal artillery.

Poetry.

HAME IS HAME FOR A' THAT.

Is there a wicked spendthrift here,
Would cheat the folks an' a' that;
He swears that England is too dear,
And goes to Ghant an' a' that.
For a' that an' a' that,
His knavish tricks an' a' that;
Enough remain to keep the name
Of honest men for a' that.

Is there a flaunting, leering wife,
Would wrong her spouse an' a' tha';
To France she trips to end the strife,
And cuckold him an' a' that.
For a' that, an' a' that,
Her wanton smiles an' a' that;
The girls that stay shall bear away
Fair beauty's palm for a' that.

"No stone that rolls," the wise man said,
"Shall gather moss," an' a' that;
And they who seek the sun for shade,
Shall come back fools an' a' that.
For a' that, an' a' that,
Their manners, French, an' a' that;
The poor man mourns, the patriot scorns,
Such want o' sense an' a' that.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH, 1817.

The arrival of the *Brilliant, Captain Fenn*, at Madras, has put us in possession of English news, extending down to the middle of October, and altho' it is but little calculated to assuage our ardent thirst for fuller details, we are nevertheless thankful for it.

We are sorry to perceive that the harvest in England had, thro' wetness of weather, yielded, comparatively speaking, so little well saved corn, that it was confidently expected, that the ports would be opened for the importation of foreign grain on the 15th of November. On this last head an English Journal thus expresses itself "This is a question of such momentous concern, that we feel a difficuly in entering into the discussion. Just at the moment when the exchanges are becoming every where favourable to England, and when consequently gold is pouring into the country, it is a most serious calamity that we are again to be obliged to send millions out of the kingdom for the purchase of breadcorn; especially too, when we may really possess an average crop, though by the wetness of the season it has been badly harvested. Certainly if we can do without foreign corn, every effort ought to be made to bring our own into consumption, since otherwise the blow to the farmer will be mortal."

Captains *G. Welstead* of the *General Harris*—*R. S. Dalrymple* of the *Vansittart*; *C. Mortlock* of the *Lowther Castle*, and *W. Hay* of the *Inglis*, were sworn into the command of their respective ships on the 10th of October.

The *Huddart*, Captain Charles Welfer, and the Union Capt. John Edward Johnson, respectively taken up for Bombay, were to be afloat on the 17th of March and in the Downs on the 21th April.

We have published Lord Exmouth's dispatch relative to the recent affair at Algiers, together with such part of the Dutch Admirals as had been published at home. His Lordship's letter adds but little to his fame. He was was gazetted a Viscount on the 21st of September. The Prince Regent has also nominated Rear Admiral Milne, Knight, Commander, and Captains E. Ekins, the Hon. F. W. Alymer, W. F. Wise, the Hon. A. Maitland, W. Patterson, and J. Coode, Companions of the Order of the Bath, and conferred the honour of Knighthood on General A. Bryce.

Mr. *Cust* brother of Earl Brownlow has been returned for the County of Lincoln in the room of Mr. Chaplin, as has Mr. *Carter*, for Portsmouth, Mr. *Croker* retiring from the contest.

That eccentric nobleman, *Earl Stanhope*, was dangerously ill at the date of the last accounts.

The 3 per cent. consols were, on the 14th of October at 61-4.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

It was with peculiar satisfaction I noticed in your last number the letter of Z. whose feeling and sensible reflections, upon the benefits of the Rev. Mr. Davies' Thursday Evening Lectures, will no doubt be fully appreciated, as well by all who have hitherto enjoyed the pleasure of their instruction, as those who may hereafter do so.

As, however, the author of the letter, above noticed, does not possess information on two important particulars, I am sure, from the sentiments, he has expressed, he will feel obliged to me when I acquaint him, that the intention of the Rev. Mr. Davies' Lectures, is not confined to the period of *Lent*, but for a continuance: neither, was the Lecture of the Thursday-Evening before the last, the second of a course, but a continuation of what the Rev. Mr. Davies, has, for many weeks, held at his own Residence. It was indeed the second Lecture delivered in the *Church*, which place the Senior-Residency-Chaplain, having kindly offered the use of, was gratefully accepted, and measures being taken & immediately compleated for the lighting it up, the Rev. Mr. Davies there continued his Lectures, on Thursday Evening the 27th ultimo.

From the readiness you so kindly expressed, in your last, to give support to the increase of religious instruction, in these distant realms, I trust the foregoing particulars will claim a place in your Paper of tomorrow.

I am,
Sir,
your obedient Servant,
X.

Tuesday, 18th March, 1817.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I beg to offer a few observations upon the Letter signed Z. which appeared in your paper of last Wednesday. I fully agree with the writer of that Letter in many of his reflections, particularly in those in regard to the indispensable necessity of attending Divine worship, and the exalted consolation that the mind receives from the consciousness of regularly performing the first of all Duties. It must generally however be allowed that a newspaper is not a proper vehicle for communicating refined sentiments upon Religion, which tho' easily felt are with difficulty described & certainly cannot be dwelt upon with sufficient eloquence and impression in the small disposeable column of a weekly paper, your Correspondent must therefore forgive me if I mention that a short notification to the public of the opening of the Church for Divine Service on Thursdays would have been a much better mode of communication than that which he has adopted. There was no necessity for informing the public that the increasing regularity in attendance at Church is attributable to the "laudable example afforded to the Society by the heads of the several branches of our Service," an observation that unjustly compliments one class of the community at the expence of another, by depriving the latter of the credit of voluntary devotion. The letter proceeds that "so "efficacious is exalted example that we see it has be- "come quite fashionable to attend Church, and who "shall despair of discerning by and bye that the "constant observance of this indispensable duty, "no matter from what motive it first emanated, has "at last awakened and established unfeigned holy "feeling.

It is scarcely necessary to advert to the impropriety, to say the least of it, of making such objectionable observations, as these, upon a grave and solemn subject: one would think that the writer had been speaking, not of a place of worship but of one of public and fashionable amusement, but this is far less to be found fault with than the very uncharitable insinuation that he has been pleased in his wisdom and penetration to throw out in regard to our motives for attending Church.

The objections to publishing such a letter as this are so obvious that I am surprized, Mr. Editor, you should have given it a place in your columns.

I am Sir,
Your most obed. Servant,
ANTI METHODIST.

Bombay, 18th March, 1817.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

A letter from "Camp near Baroda" commencing with those awful terms "the mind of man" and proceeding straight on to "abstruse and metaphysical studies," arrested my attention in your paper of the 26th ultimo, as affording rather a novel combination, and I was a little curious to know how those knotty subjects had found their way into so uncongenial an abode, and how they were treated when they had got there. I little expected to find my brother Officers in that arid quarter, of so philosophic a complexion, and "the minds of men" there so deeply "engaged in abstruse and metaphysical studies" as imperiously to call for the interposition "of a moralist" and "an instructor of mankind" to wean them from those seducing subtleties, the over-pursuit of which was quickly blunting the sharp edge of their minds, and sinking them into feebleness and languor, nor with all my metaphysics (of which, having commenced my education in a Scotch university, and finished in a German one, I have a tolerable stock) was I able to divine what those deep and recondite Baroda studies might be, which required to be relieved by that most relaxing and refreshing of all relaxations and refreshments, a tough game of Chess.

Indeed, Sir, were it not for the opening sentence of A. B.'s letter, I should be inclined to doubt the present dangerous prevalence of metaphysical studies in the camp near Baroda. A faithful correspondent has just sent me an account of the late races there; (which I take to be the only substitute we have in these degenerate days for the Olympic games) including a complete catalogue of all the sports and prizes, Cup, Hunter's Plate, Give and Take, Handicap, Sweepstakes, down all the way to a Tattoo's purse; but I do not perceive a single reward for the best dissertation on mind and matter, no contest on the difference between sensation & perception; not even a theory of dreams; in short, Sir, no mention of any of those favourite topics which we used to bandy about with such vigour and precision, over out whisky-punch at St. Andrew's twenty years ago. I am therefore, Sir, compelled to abandon the search after the nature of these camp-studies, and shall leave their existence as well as essence, to the conjectures of your readers, whilst I proceed to say a few words on the "relaxing and refreshing" substitutes which A. B. so earnestly recommends to our adoption.

I think it requires nothing more than a perusal of A. B.'s analysis of the advantages of Chess, to enable us to perceive that this game demands a close, unremitting, complicated, and intense exertion of the mind from beginning to end; to apply to this exertion, the term of "relaxation" seems to me to be little short of nonsense, and any one who has experienced the head-ache usually attendant on a third game at Chess, will hesitate before he allows it the title of "refreshing." I would as soon, Sir, recommend a School-boy, tired with his task of multiplication, to relax himself with a cubic equation, or a Cossid, after a 50 miles walk, to refresh himself by running the distance back again.

The great enlargement of the mind effected by continued application to Chess is conspicuously exemplified by the tout ensemble of A. B.'s letter, but some of the steps in the process are a little amusing. We have, first, that most convincing of all proofs of the "exceedingly interesting nature of Chess, that all who play at it are desirous of winning the game." This would be

quite decisive of the transcendency of Chess, were it not, that the very same proof may be advanced in favour of every game that ever was played. I doubt not, Sir, that in your juvenile days, you were acquainted with those "exceedingly" interesting games, hustlecap & pushpin, & though you may not, like me, have had the advantage of looking over an interesting hand at put, between two coal-heavers on the end of a barrel, I am sure you will not differ from me, that the desire of winning the game was the paramount principle in all, and of course it is impossible to recommend these games too highly, to relax and refresh the mind of man, after abstruse and metaphysical studies.

It is certainly a high advantage of Chess that "it teaches us the art of managing our affairs "with prudence and discretion;" however, I cannot say that my friend Ned Rook (by far the best player I know) has at all better Khichuree than any of the rest of us, and I saw him the other day throw the whole battalion into confusion by calling out to his company to *Check*, when he should have said *Halt*.

I am sorry I do not clearly understand the meaning of the "power of detention" in this case, though I should have no difficulty in comprehending it in it's more palpable forms of a Sheriff's warrant, or the bars of the Presidency goal, but if it is intended to express an habit of restraining the flights of imagination, and deadening the fancy, I humbly conceive it would go far to deprive us of that which yields more perfect relaxation, and more pure refreshment than any to be distilled out of A. B.'s metaphysical alembic. Nor does there, Sir, seem the least danger to be apprehended from excess in the exercise of this faculty, in India at least; however, if it should be troublesome in the camp at Baroda, I agree with A. B. that a Chess board is the very board on which to clip fancy's wings, and to pare off all redundancies of imagination, till they are reduced to the standard of the most decorous stupidity.

It is scarcely generous, Sir, in A. B. in all the pride and plenitude of the triumph of Chess, so furiously to anathematise her humble & heterodox rivals, Cards, Dice, and Billiards, and to consign their unhappy followers at one blow to Death and the Devil, without any chance of escape that I can perceive. He executes this process of perdition with wonderful force and rapidity, in a sort of damnatory hop, step and leap. In one line you touch a card or wield a billiard stick, in the next you are a gamester, in the twinkling of an eye you *consume your family* (eat them I suppose), then, as a matter of course after such diet, you run mad and forthwith consummate your misery by a pistol! After this I imagine, for there seems to be no time to slip it in before, comes everlasting remorse! If this be all, it is good news; we have generally been taught to expect an everlasting afterclap of a much uglier tenor in such cases. If I did not tremble at this horrible doom, I should like to interpose a word or two in arrest of so summary a judgment. I would ask A. B. what proportion of those who indulge themselves in a Rubber at Whist, a Hit at Backgammon or a Game at Billiards, become gamesters, defraud their creditors, *consume their family*, run mad, and pistol themselves? Is it one in five hundred? Or if it be much greater, is that the fault of the instrument? Will not a gamester pursue his propensities by the aid of a couple of straws, a pair of maggots, or any of those almost innumerable objects which present a point of doubt to attach a wager to, and just as ruinously as with any of the abovementioned accursed implements? If we are so rigorously to abstain from the moderate use of every thing that vice or folly may pervert to bad purposes, I hope A. B. will walk on foot all his life, for if he has a horse, he may be tempted to race him, and thus get introduced into one of the most seductive and most fatal species of gambling. His own dear stupifying Chess may be made, & has been made an organ of gambling. Several of it's rules imply playing for a stake. Phillidor played for large sums, and lived by the game. In France and Germany money is constantly risked on it; and if A. B. will consult history he will find one of our early Norman Princes playing with a cotemporary French one, and winning from him considerable sums of money, so little to the latter's satisfaction, that he threw the Chessmen at an Englishman's head, who retorted the courtesy by felling the other to the ground with the Chess board, from which ground he probably never would have risen but for the interference of the bystanders. I conclude A. B. could not be acquainted with this anecdote or he would have cited it, in proof of the "exceedingly interesting" nature of the game.

I cannot conceive, Sir, what became of the "shrewdness and acumen" which A. B. tells us are amongst the fruits of a due course of Chess, when he ventured to reprobate the condemned games as consumers of time, in which point of consideration, whatever be their faults or the other's excellencies, none of them admit of the slightest comparison with Chess; other games can subsist on unappropriated scraps, the broken leavings of study or business, which if they did not pick up, would be thrown to the dogs, but the appetite of Chess is not to be satisfied with such casual provender; she fixes her talons on whole days, and sucks down the blood of a morning at a mouthful; by the time her meal is finished, what is left of the poor carcase of a day is so mauled and battered, as to be unfit for any one purpose of use or pleasure. Did A. B. ever hear of a famous contest at Chess, every move of which travelled by post from Madrid to Stockholm, or from Stockholm to Madrid? or of those frequent games in Italy, which dying fathers, leaving unfinished, bequeathed to their sons along with their estates, the enjoying one of which depended on their gaining the other?

Before A. B. taught me, Sir, that it was the inevitable road to perdition, I had often indulged in a game at Billards, as an agreeable and beautiful indoor exercise: Sometimes, when neither I nor my companion felt disposed to any great exertion for each other's amusement, we have called in the conversational rattle of the backgammon box, which if it gave rise to no more brilliant repartee, would at all events supply us with the never failing responses of cinque-deuce, quatre-ace; and very often, and with much pleasure, I have made one of four sober mortals who have been happy, in an evening, to throw aside our abstruse studies and our metaphysics for a social rubber at Whist, which we have found sufficiently interesting to secure the attention without fatiguing it, & not at all more trifling than mental relaxations ought to be to answer their purpose.—How far these amusements may have been pernicious, it perhaps is not for me to decide, but of this I am certain, that not one of the party has either defrauded his creditors, *consumed his family*, gone mad, or pistol'd himself.

Camp——6th March. I am Sir,—
your most obedient servant
WILL WHISTON.

P. S. Should A. B. be in any want of relaxation from his metaphysical studies, I would recommend his examining the spots in the sun. He would, I doubt not, find the observing them exceedingly refreshing to his eyes, in the present weather at Baroda.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The following extract taken from an American paper is at your service: I have often been told, in figurative language, that matrimony was all a *lottery*, but I never before heard it was, any where, so in reality.

I remain
Sir,
your obedient servant
13th of March 1817. MALVOLIO.

"From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

MATRIMONIAL LOTTERY.

On the 21st day of December last, I was passing through the state of S. Carolina, and in the evening arrived in the suburbs of the town of——, where I had an acquaintance on whom I called. I was quickly informed that the family was invited to a wedding in a neighbouring house, and on being requested, I changed my clothes and went with them. As soon as the young couple were married, the company was seated, and a profound silence ensued —(the man of the house was religious.) A young Lawyer then arose, and addressed the company very handsomely, and in finishing his discourse begged leave to offer a new scheme of matrimony, which he believed and hoped would be beneficial. And, on obtaining leave, he proposed:

That one man in the company should be selected as president; that this president should be duly sworn to keep entirely secret all the communications that should be forwarded to him in his official department that night; and that each unmarried gentleman and lady should write his or her name on a piece of paper, and under it place the person's name which they wished to marry; then hand it to the president for inspection, and if any gentleman and lady had reciprocally chosen each other, the president was to inform each of the result; and those who had not been reciprocal in their choice, should have their choice kept entirely secret.

After the appointment of the president, the communications were accordingly handed up to the chair, and it was found that twelve young gentlemen and ladies had made reciprocal choices; but whom they had chosen remained a secret to all but themselves and the president. The conversation changed and the company respectively retired.

Now hear the conclusion. I was passing through the same place on the 14th of March following, and was informed that eleven of the twelve matches had been solemnized, and that the young gentlemen of eight couples of the eleven had declared that their diffidence was so great that they certainly should not have addressed their respective wives, if the above scheme had not been introduced. ☞Gentlemen under 20 and ladies under 15 were excluded as unmarriageable.

You will be pleased to let the public hear of this scheme, and I hope it will be productive of much good, by being practised in Virginia."

Calcutta.

On Saturday evening last, the Mercantile body of Calcutta gave a splendid dinner at the Town Hall to the Advocate General, Mr. R. C. FERGUSSON, and to Mr. COMPTON, who were employed as Counsel for the owner of the Cutter *Dispatch*, in the important cause recently decided in the Supreme Court. The entertainment was munificent, and the guests numerous; and fifteen bumper toasts delivered from the chair, which was ably filled by Mr. COLVIN, were received & drank with acclamation. The health of Mr. COLVIN, and of Mr. PALMER the Vice-President, respectively proposed by Major DOYLE and by Mr. FERGUSSON, met with that enthusiastc reception which the character of these gentlemen was likely to produce at such a meeting: and the entertainment exhibited a scene of hilarity, harmony, and hospitality. *The Ind. Gaz.—Feb.* 24.

The object of the military preparations and movements in the Doab, is no more doubtful. The reduction of the forts of Hatrass and Mursan is said to have been fully determined on. These places seem no ways capable of withstanding the force that is marching against them, wielded as it will be by European science. Hatrass is small and open on all sides to bombardment; and, if we recollect well, a neighbouring village facilitates the approach to it. With all that, Rajah Dyaram, from having sent off his family to a place of safety, shows an intention of resisting. On the application of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, 25 armed men, with 100 unarmed, had been allowed to pass through the Agra district, for the purpose of bringing away from Hatrass 28 covered hackeries. Dyaram must be between fifty and sixty years old, and never had any opportunity of showing himself, that we know, but against the Aumils from Lucknow, such as the Eunuch Mian Almas and others. There is no knowing however what the mere point of honor of him and his cast may prompt and enable him to do.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

FEBRUARY 13, 1817.

Calcutta on London, 6 Month's sight, 2s. 6d. per Sicca Rupee.
——on ditto, 3 Month's sight, 2s. 5¼d. per ditto.
——on Bombay, 30 Days' sight, sa. rs. 98-0 per 100 Bombay Rupees.
——on Madras, do. sa. rs. 331. 0 per 100 Star Pagodas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees	207	8	per 100
Zechins,	ditto	450	0	ditto
Venetians,	ditto	425	0	ditto
German Crowns,	ditto	199	8	ditto

ARRIVALS.

The Honorable Company's ship *Marchioness of Wellesley*, Captain George Maxwell, from London 15th September, and the Cape 10th December.

PASSENGERS.

Mr. James Deane, free mariner,
Mr. James Lloyd, ditto.

From Cape.

Charles Smith, Esq. Civil service.

This ship brought, we understand, about 60 or 70 letters only, not of a later date than the 10th September. Those we have seen state, that the *General Graham* was dispatched.

The *Sir James Henry Craigg*, Captain B. Browne, from England 10th October, and St. Jago 14th November.

PASSENGERS.

Mrs. Colonel Shuldham and Daughter.

The *Waterloo*, Captain Moore, from England 18th September.

[*The Times*,—*Feb.* 25.

Madras.

We have the pleasure to announce a late arrival from England. The Free Trader *Brilliant*, Captain Fenn, came to anchor this morning.

She sailed from the Downs on the 20th of October, and from the Cape on the 7th of January. She has brought two small Boxes of Ship Letters, which are in course of delivery.

We have not learned by what Ship the regular Packets of September have been forwarded.

The *Brilliant* left the Free Trader *Charles Mills*, and His Majesty's Ship *Minden*, at the Cape. Sir John Malcolm was on board the former.

The Free Trader *Lushington* was to sail from England on the 10th of November.

After a hasty glance over the Papers extending to the 15th of October, which we have received, we have to observe, that we perceive no Political fact of great importance.

The distresses of all classes in England we lament to say continue undiminished.

The Harvest was still protracted by inclement weather unprecedented in any former period.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, brother to the Emperor Alexander, was expected in England about the 20th of October.

The British Squadron had returned from the Mediteranean.

Egypt has become the rendezvous for several of the expatriated French Generals; two of the Staff Officers of BUONAPARTE have been appointed Ministers by the PACHA. Generals LALLEMAND and SAVERY have gone to Egypt.

Twelve hundred houses and three thousand Shops and Warehouses, have been destroyed at Constantinople, by a dreadful conflagration.

The protestant Temple at Nismes has been destroyed by Fire.

The Princess of Wales was expected at Venice early in October.

There are rumours of a War between Denmark and Sweden.

Lord Beresford has returned to Lisbon, from the Brazils.

Moorish Vessels continue to infest the Mediteranean.

It was reported that a marriage was about to take place between the Duke of Kent, and the Princess Amelia of Baden.

The report of the dissolution of Parliament is again revived.

Mr. Munro, is expected to be chosen President of the United States of America, at the approaching Election.

Lord Castlereagh had arrived at Dublin.

The free Trader *Heywood*, for this port, sailed from Deal on the 4th of October, but had put back.

English Extracts.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,—SUNDAY, SEPT. 15.

Admiralty Office September 15.

Captain Brisbane, of His Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, arrived at this Office last night with the following dispatches from Admiral Lord Exmouth, G. C. B. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers-Bay, August 28.

SIR,—In all the vicissitudes of a long life of public service, no circumstance has ever produced on my mind such impressions of gratitude and joy as the event of yesterday. To have been one of the humble instruments, in the hands of Divine Providence, for bringing to reason a ferocious Government, and destroying for ever the insufferable and horrid system of Christian slavery, can never cease to be a source of delight and heartfelt comfort to every individual happy enough to be employed in it. I may, I hope, be permitted, under such impressions, to offer my sincere congratulations to their Lordships on the complete success which attended the gallant efforts of His Majesty's fleet in their attack upon Algiers of yesterday; and the happy result produced from it on this day by the signature of Peace.

Thus has a provoked war of two days existence been attended by a complete victory, & closed by a renewed peace for England and her Ally, the King of the Netherlands, on conditions dictated by the firmness and wisdom of His Majesty's Government, and commanded by the vigour of their measures.

My thanks are justly due for the honour and confidence His Majesty's Ministers have been pleased to repose on my zeal on this highly important occasion. The means were by them made adequate to my wishes, and the rapidity of their measures speak for themselves. Not more than one hundred days since I left Algiers with the British fleet, unsuspicious and ignorant of the atrocities which had been committed at Bona; that fleet, on its arrival in England, was necessarily disbanded, and another, with proportionate resources, created and equipped; and although impeded in its progress by calms and adverse winds, has poured the vengeance of an insulted nation, in chastising the cruelties of a ferocious Government, with a promptitude beyond example, and highly honourable to the national character, eager to resent oppression or cruelty, whenever practised upon those under their protection.

Would to God that in the attainment of this object I had not deeply to lament the severe loss of so many gallant Officers and men; they have profusely bled in a contest which has been peculiarly marked by proofs of such devoted heroism as would arouse every noble feeling, did I dare indulge in relating them.

Their Lordships will already have been informed, by his Majesty's ship Jasper, of my proceedings up to the 14th instant, on which day I broke ground from Gibraltar, after a vexatious detention, by a foul wind of four days.

The fleet, complete in all its points, with the addition of five gun-boats, fitted at Gibraltar, departed in the highest spirits, and with the most favourable prospect of reaching the port of their destination in three days; but an adverse wind destroyed the expectation of an early arrival, which was the more anxiously looked for by myself, in consequence of hearing the day I sailed from Gibraltar, that a large army had been assembled, and that very considerable additional works were throwing up, not only on both flanks of the city, but also immediately about the entrance of the Mole; from this I was apprehensive that my intention of making that point my principal object of attack had been discovered to the Dey by the same means he had heard of the expedition. This intelligence was, on the following night greatly confirmed by the Prometheus, which I had dispatched to Algiers some time before, to endeavour to get away the consul. Capt. Dashwood had with difficulty succeeded in bringing away, disguised in midshipman's uniform, his wife & daughter, having a boat to bring off their infant child, coming down in a basket with the surgeon, who thought he had composed it, but it unhappily cried in the gateway, and in consequence the surgeon, 3 midshipmen, in all 18 persons, were seized and confined as slaves in the usual dungeon. The child was sent off next morning by the Dey; and as a solitary instance of his humanity, it ought to be recorded by me.

Captain Dashwood further confirmed, that about 40,000 men had been brought down from the interior, and all the Janissaries called in from distant garrisons, and that they were indefatigably employed in their batteries, gun-boats, &c. and every where strengthening the sea-defences.

The Dey informed Captain Dashwood he knew

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

perfectly well the armament was destined for Algiers, and asked him if it was true; he replied, if he had such information he knew as much as he did, and probably from the same source—the public prints.

The ships were all in port, and between 40 and 50 gun and mortar-boats ready, with several more in forward repair. The Dey had closely confined the Consul, and refused either to give him up or promise his personal safety; nor would he hear a word respecting the officers and men seized in the boats of the Prometheus.

From the continuance of adverse winds and calms, the land to the westward of Algiers was not made before the 26th, and the next morning, at daybreak, the fleet was advanced in sight of the city, though not so near as I had intended. As the ships were becalmed, I embraced this opportunity of dispatching a boat, under cover of the Severn, with a flag of truce, and the demands I had to make, in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the Dey of Algier (of which the accompanying are copies); directing the Officer to wait two or three hours for the Dey's answer, at which time, if no reply was sent, he was to return to the flag-ship; he was met near the Mole by the Captain of the port, who, on being told the answer was expected in one hour, replied, that it was impossible. The officer then said he would wait two or three hours; he then observed that two hours was quite sufficient.

The fleet at this time, by the springing up of the sea-breeze, had reached the bay, and were preparing the boats and flotilla for service, until near two o'clock, when, observing my officer was returning with the signal flying that no answer had been received, after a delay of upwards of three hours, I instantly made the signal to know if the ships were all ready, which being answered in the affirmative the Queen Charlotte bore up, followed by the fleet, for their appointed station; the flag, leading in the prescribed order, was anchored in the entrance of the Mole, at about fifty yard's distance. At this moment not a gun had been fired, and I began to suspect a full compliance with the terms which had been so many hours in their hands; at this period of profound silence, a shot was fired at us from the Mole, and two at the ships to the northward then following; this was promptly returned by the Queen Charlotte, who was then lashing to the main-mast of a brig, fast to the shore in the mouth of the Mole, and which we had steered for, as the guide to our position.

Thus commenced a fire as animated and well supported as I believe, was ever witnessed, from a quarter before three until nine, without intermission, and which did not cease altogether until half past eleven.

The ships immediately following me were admirably and coolly taking their stations, with a precision even beyond my most sanguine hope; and never did the British flag receive, on any occasion, more zealous and honourable support. To look further on the line then immediately round me was perfectly impossible, but so well-grounded, was my confidence in the gallant officers I had the honour to command, that my mind was left perfectly free to attend to other objects, and I knew them in their stations only by the destructive effect of their fire upon the walls and batteries to which they were exposed.

I had about this time the satisfaction of seeing Vice-Admiral Van Capellen's flag in the station I had assigned to him, and soon after, at intervals, the remainder of his frigates, keeping up a well-supported fire on the flanking batteries he had offered to cover us from, as it had not been in my power, for want of room, to bring him in the front of the Mole.

About sunset I received a message from Rear-Admiral Milne, conveying to me the severe loss the Impregnable was sustaining, having then 150 killed and wounded, and requesting I would, if possible, send him a frigate to divert some of the fire he was under.

The Glasgow, near me, immediately weighed, but the wind had been driven away by the cannonade, and she was obliged to anchor again having obtained rather a better position than before.

I had at this time sent orders to the explosion vessel, under the charge of Lieutenant Fleming and Mr. Parker, by Captain Reade of the engineers, to bring her into the Mole; but the Rear-Admiral having thought she would do him essential service if exploded under the battery in his front, I sent orders to this vessel to that effect, which were executed. I desired also the Rear-Admiral might be informed that many of the ships being now in flames, and certain destruction of the whole, I considered I had executed the most important of my instructions, and should make every preparation for withdrawing the ships, and desired he would do so as soon as possible with his division.

There were awful moments during the conflict, which I cannot now attempt to describe, occasioned by firing the ships so near us, and long resisted the eager entreaties of several around me, to make the attempt upon the outer frigate, distant about 100 yards, which at length I gave into, and Major Gossett, by my side, who had been eager to land his corps of miners, pressed me most anxiously for permission to accompany Lieutenant Richards in this ship's barge. The frigate was instantly boarded and in ten minutes in a perfect blaze; a gallant young midshipman, in rocket-boat No. 8, although forbidden, was led by his ardent spirit to follow in support of the barge, in which he was desperately wounded, his brother officer killed, and nine of his crew. The barge, by rowing more rapidly, had suffered less, and lost but two.

The enemy's batteries around my division were about ten o'clock silenced, and in a state of perfect ruin and dilapidation; and the fire of the ships were reserved as much as possible, to save powder, and reply to a few guns now and then bearing upon us, although a fort on the upper angle of the city, on which our guns could not be brought to bear, continued to annoy the ships by shot and shells during the whole time.

Providence at this interval gave to my anxious wish the usual land wind, common in this bay, and my expectations were completed. We were all hands employed warping and towing off, and, by help of the light air, the whole were under sail, and came to anchor out of reach of shells about two in the morning, after twelve hours' incessant labour.

The flotilla of mortar, gun, and rocket boats, under the direction of their respective artillery officers, shared, to the full extent of their power, in the honours of this day, and performed good service; it was by their fire all the ships in the port (with the exception of the outer frigate) were in flames, which extended rapidly over the whole arsenal, store-houses and gun-boats, exhibiting a spectacle of awful grandeur and interest which no pen can describe.

The sloops of war which had been appropriated to aid and assist the ships of the line, and prepare for their retreat, performed not only that duty well, but embraced every opportunity of firing through the intervals, and were constantly in motion.

The shells from the bombs were admirably well thrown by the royal marine artillery; and though thrown directly across and over us, not an accident that I know of occurred to any ship.

The whole was conducted in perfect silence, and such a thing as a cheer I never heard in any of the line; and that the guns were well worked and directed, will be seen for many years to come, and remembered by these barbarians for ever.

The conducting this ship to her station by the masters of the fleet and ship excited the praise of all. The former has been my companion in arms for more than 20 years.

Having thus detailed, although but imperfectly, the progress of this short service, I venture to hope, that the humble and devoted services of myself and the officers and men of every description I have the honour to command, will be received by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent with his accustomed grace. The approbation of our services by our Sovereign, and the good opinion of our country, will, I venture to affirm, be received by us all with the highest satisfaction.

If I attempt to name to their Lordships the numerous officers who in such a conflict, had been at different periods more conspicous than their companions, I should do injustice to many; and I trust there is no officer in the fleet I have the honour to command who will doubt the grateful feelings I shall ever cherish for their unbounded and unlimited support. Not an officer nor man confined his exertions within the precise limits of their own duty; all were eager to attempt services which I found more difficult to restrain than excite; and no where was this feeling more conspicuous than in my own captain, and those officers immediately about my own person. My gratitude and thanks are due to all under my command, as well as to Vice-Admiral Capellen, and the officers of the squadron of his Majesty the King of the Netherland; and I trust they will believe that the recollection of their services will never cease but with my life. In no instance have I ever seen more energy and zeal; from the youngest midshipman to the highest rank, all seemed animated by one soul, and of which I shall with delight bear testimony to their Lordships, whenever that testimony can be useful.

I have confided this dispatch to Rear-Admiral Milne, my second in command, from whom I have received, during the whole service intrusted to me, the most cordial and honourable support. He is perfectly informed of every transaction of the fleet, from the earliest period of my command, and is fully competent to give their Lordships satisfaction on any points which I may have over looked or have not time to state. I trust I have obtained from him his esteem and regard, and I regret I had not sooner been known to him.

The necessary papers, together with the defects of the ships and the return of killed and wounded, accompany this; and I am happy to say Captains Ekins and Coode are doing well, as also the whole of the wounded. By accounts from the shore, I understand the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is between 6 and 1,000 men.

In recommending my officers and fleet to their Lordship's protection and favour,

I have the honour to be, &c.

EXMOUTH.

A General Abstract of the Killed and Wounded in the Squadron under Admiral Lord Exmouth's command, in the Attack of Algiers, the 27th August, 1816.

Total, 15 officers, 88 seamen, 19 marines, 1 marine artillery, 1 rocket troop, 4 boys, killed; 59 officers, 459 seamen, 106 marines 5 artillery, 14 sappers and miners, 4 rocket troop, 31 boys, 12 supernumeraries, wounded.

Total killed and wounded, 128 killed, 690 wounded.

Memorandum of the destruction in the mole of Algiers, in the attack of the 27th of August 1816.

4 large frigates, of 44 guns; 5 large corvettes, from 24 to 30; all the gun and mortar boats, except 7; 30 destroyed; several merchant brigs and schooners; a great number of small vessels of various descriptions; all the pontoons, lighters, &c.; store-houses and arsenal with all the timber and various marine articles destroyed in part; a great many gun-carriages, mortar-beds, casks, and ship's stores of all description.

EXMOUTH.

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, August 28, 1816.

Sir.—For your atrocities at Bona on defenceless Christians, and your unbecoming disregard to the demands I made yesterday, in the name of the Prince Regent of England, the fleet under my orders has given you a signal chastisement, by the total destruction of your navy, storehouses, and arsenal; with half your batteries.

As England does not war for the destruction of cities, I am unwilling to visit your personal cruelties upon the inoffensive inhabitants of the country, and I therefore offer you the same terms of peace which I conveyed to you yesterday in my Sovereign's name: without the acceptance of these terms, you can have no peace with England.

If you receive this offer as you ought, you will fire three guns; and I shall consider your not making this signal as a refusal, and shall renew my operations at my own convenience.

I offer you the above terms, provided neither the British Consul, nor the officers and men so wickedly seized by you from the boat of a British ship of war, have met with any cruel treatment or any of the Christian slaves in your power; and I repeat my demand, that the Consul, and officers and men, may be sent off to me, conformable to ancient treaties. To his Highness the Dey of Algiers. EXMOUTH.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 30 1816.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

The Commander in Chief is happy to inform the fleet of the final termination of their strenuous exertions, by the signature of peace, confirmed under a salute of twenty-one guns, on the following conditions, dictated by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England:—

I. The abolition for ever of Christian slavery.

II. The delivery, to my flag, of all slaves in the dominions of the Dey, to whatever nation they may belong, at noon to-morrow.

III. To deliver also, to my flag, all money received by him for the redemption of slaves since the commencement of this year, at noon also to-morrow.

IV. Reparation has been made to the British Consul for all losses he may have sustained in consequence of his confinement.

V. The Dey has made a public apology, in presence of his ministers and officers, and begged pardon of the Consul, in terms dictated by the Captain of the Queen Charlotte.

The Commander in Chief takes this opportunity of again returning his public thanks to the admirals, captains, officers, seamen, marines, royal marine artillery, royal sappers and miners and the royal rocket corps, for the noble support he has received from them throughout the whole of this arduous service; and he is pleased to direct that on Sunday next a public thanksgiving be offered up to Almighty God for the signal interposition of His Divine providence during the conflict which took place on the 27th between His Majesty's fleet and the ferocious enemies of mankind.

It is requested that this memorandum may be read to the ship's companies.

To the Admirals, Captains, Officers, Seamen, Marines, Royal Sappers and Miners, Royal Marine Artillery, and the Royal Rocket Corps.

Queen Charlotte, Algier's Bay, Sept. 1.

Sir—I have the honor to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that I have sent Captain Brisbane with my duplicate dispatches, as I am afraid that Admiral Milne in the Leander, who has charge of the originals, may experience a long voyage, the wind having set in to the westward a few hours after he sailed.

Captain Brisbane, to whom I feel greatly indebted for his exertions, and the able assistance I have received from him throughout the whole of this service, will be able to inform their Lordships upon all points that I may have omitted.

Admiral Sir Charles Penrose arrived too late to take his share in the attack upon Algiers which I lament, as much on his account as my own; his services would have been desirable in every respect.

I have the satisfaction to state, that all the slaves in the city of Algiers, and immediately in its vicinity, are embarked; as also 357,000 dollars for Naples, and 25,500 for Sardinia. The treaties will be signed to-morrow, and I hope to be able to sail in a day or two.

The Minden his sailed for Gibraltar to be refitted, and will proceed from thence to her ultimate destination.

The Albion will be refitted at Gibraltar for the reception of Sir Charles Penrose's flag. The Glasgow I shall be obliged to bring home with me.

I have the honour, &c.

EXMOUTH.

A RETURN of the OFFICERS KILLED and WOUNDED in the Squadron under Admiral Lord EXMOUTH's Command, in the Attack of ALGIERS, 27th August, 1816.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

WOUNDED—Frederick J. Johnson, Lieutenant, dangerously; George M. King, Lieutenant, slightly; J. S. Jago, Lieutenant, slightly; Mr. Josh. Grimes, Secretary to Commander in Chief, slightly; Mr. Maxwell, Boatswain, slightly; Mr. Geo. Markham, Midshipman, severely; Mr. Henry Campbell, Midshipman, severely; Mr. Edward Hibbert, Midshipman severely; Mr. Edward Stanley, Midshipman, slightly; Mr. R. H. Baker, Midshipman, slightly; Mr. Samuel Colston, Secretary's Clerk, slightly; Captain F. Burton Royal Marine Artillery, severely; Lieutenant P. Robertson, Royal Marines, slightly.

IMPREGNABLE.

KILLED.—Mr. John Hawkins, Midshipman.

WOUNDED.—Mr. G. N. Wesley, Mate, contusion; Mr. Henry Quinn, contusion.

SUPERB.

KILLED.—Mr. Thomas Howard, Mate; Mr. Robert C. Bowen, Midshipman.

WOUNDED.—Charles Ekins Esq. Captain, slightly; Phillip T. Home, First Lieutenant, severely; John McDougall, Lieutenant, slightly; George W. Gunning, Acting Lieutenant, severely; Mr. William Sweeting, Midshipman, severely; Mr. John H. Wolsely, Midshipman, slightly.

MINDEN.

WOUNDED.—Mr. Charles C. Dent, Mate, slightly; Mr. Charles G. Grub, Midshipman, slightly.

ALBION.

KILLED.—Mr. Mends, Assistant Surveyor; Mr. Jardine, Midshipman.

WOUNDED.—John Coode, Esq. Captain, severely, Mr. Harvey, Midshipman, severely.

SEVERN.

WOUNDED.—Mr. James Foster, Midshipman, arm amputated; Mr. Charles Caley, Midshipman, contused foot; Mr. William Ferror, Midshipman, wounded hand and contusion; Mr. Daniel Beattie Midshipman, contusion; Mr. W. A Catler, Midshipman, wounded knee.

LEANDER.

KILLED.—Captain Wilson, Royal Marines; Lieut. Baxter, Royal Marines; Mr. Lowdon Midshipman; Mr. Calthorp Midshipman; Mr. Hanwell, Midshipman.

WOUNDED—Henry Walker, Lieutenant, slightly; J. S. Dixon, Lieutenant, slightly; Mr. Ashington, Midshipman severely; Mr. Cole, Midshipman, severely; Mr. Mayne, Midshipman, severely; Mr. Sturt, Midshipman, severely; Mr. Picket, Clerk slightly; Mr. Dixon, Midshipman, slightly.

GLASGOW.

WOUNDED.—P. Gilbert, Lieutenant, contusion on chest; Mr. Robert Fulton, Master, contusion of face and knee; A. Stephens, Lieutenant, Royal Marines, leg; Mr. Duffill Midshipman, severely; Mr. Harvey, Midshipman, severely; Mr. Baird, Midshipman, severely Mr. Heathcote, Midshipman, left foot; Mr. Keay, Midshipman, severely.

GRANICUS.

KILLED.— William M. Morgan, Lieutenant, Royal Marines: William Renfrey, Lieut. Royal Marines: Mr. Robert Pratt, Midshipman.

WOUNDED.—H. A. Perkins, Lieutenant, slightly; Mr. R. Mitchell, Midshipman, severely; Mr. L. T. Jones, Midshipman, slightly; Mr. G. R. Glennie, Midshipman, dangerously; Mr. Dacres F. Wise, Midshipman, slightly.

HEBRUS.

KILLED.—Mr. G. H. A. Pococke, Midshipman.

WOUNDED.—Mr. A. S. Symes, Midshipman, lower jaw.

INFERNAL.

KILLED.—G. J. P. Bissett, Lieutenant Royal Marine Artillery.

WOUNDED.—John Foreman, Lieutenant, slightly; Mr. G. Valentine, Boatswain, slightly; Mr. Morgan Hopkins, Clerk, severely; Mr. James Barber, Midshipman, severely; Mr. James, M. Cross, Midshipman, slightly; Mr. J. H. Andrews, Midshipman, slightly.

(Signed) EXMOUTH.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE,
SEPTEMBER 23, 1816.

Dutch Official Account of the attack of Algiers.

A dispatch of the 30th ultimo, from Vice-Admiral Capellen, was published on the 16th in a Stan's Courant Extraordinary—After relating the preparations at Gibraltar, the seizure at Algiers of the British Consul, and the two boats crews of the Prometheus, the arrival of the squadron off Algiers on the 27th, and the sending in of the summons to the Dey, the dispatch thus proceeds:—

"His Lordship, on whom I waited in the morning, was afraid that he should that day be obliged to rest satisfied with coming to anchor, and confine himself for the night to an attack by bomb vessels, gun and rocket boats, but scarcely had I returned on board my vessel when the sea breeze sprung up, and the fleet bore into the bay with a press of sail; the four bomb vessels immediately took their station before the town, and every thing was prepared for the attack. Shortly afterwards his Lordship communicated to me, by private signal, "I shall attack immediately, if the wind does not fail." Upon this I immediately made signal to form the line of battle in the order agreed upon, in the supposition that all the officers must have been well acquainted with the position of the forts and batteries that fell to our share, before the attack was to begin; but as it appears that the signal was not well understood, I resolved to change the line, and lead it myself in the Melampus.

"At half past one o'clock the whole fleet bore up in succession, the Melampus closing with the rear-most ship of the English line; and at fifteen minutes past two o'clock we saw Lord Exmouth with the Queen Charlotte before the wind, with sales standing, coming to anchor with three anchors from the stern, with her boardside in the wished-for position, within pistolshot of the batteries, just before the opening of the Mole.

"This daring and unexpected manœuvre of this vessel (a three decker) appears to have so confounded the enemy, that a second ship of the line had already well nigh taken her position before the batteries opened their fire, which, how violent soever, was fully replied to.

"Having told Captain de Man that I wished, as speedily as possible, with the Melampus, and the other frigates in succession, to take our position on the larboard side of Lord Exmouth, and to draw upon our squadron all the fire of the southern batteries, the Captain brought his frigate in a masterly manner under the cross fire of more than 100 guns, the bow-sprit quite free of the Glasgow, with an anchor from the head and stern, in the required position, so as to open our larboard guns at the same minute. Captain Ziervogel, who was fully acquainted with the above plan, and with the batteries, brought his frigate, the Diana, nearly at the same moment, within a fathom's length of the place where I had wished it, for our directed position. The Dageraad, Captain Polders, also immediately opened her batteries in the best direction. The Captains Van der Straten and Van der Hart, by the thick smoke, and not being so fully acquainted with the localities, were not so fortunate in the first moments, but worked with the greatest coolness and under the heaviest fire, so as to give their batteries a good direction. The Eendragt, Captain Lieutenant Wardenberg, which I had placed in reserve, in order to be able to bring assistance, remained under the fire of the batteries close by.

"Our ships had not fired for more than half an hour, when Lord Exmouth acquainted me that he was very much satisfied with the direction of the fire of our squadron on the southern batteries, because these giving now as little hindrance as possible, he commanded the whole of the Mole, and all the enemy's ships.

"His Majesty's squadron, as well as the British force, appeared to be inspired with the devotedness of our magnanimous chief to the cause of all mankind; and the coolness and order with which the terrible fire of the batteries was replied to, close under the massy walls of Algiers, will as little admit of description, as the heroism and self devotion of each individual generally, and the greatness of Lord Exmouth in particular, in the attack of this memorable day.

"The destruction of nearly half Algiers, and, at eight o'clock in the evening, the burning of the whole Algerine navy, have been the result of it. Till nine o'clock, Lord Exmouth remained with the Queen Charlotte in the same position, in the hottest of the fire thereby encouraging every one not to give up the begun work until the whole was completed, and thus displaying such perseverance that all were animated with the same spirit and the fire of the ships against that of a brave and desperate enemy appeared to redouble.

"Shortly afterwards the Queen Charlotte, by the lessening of the burning wreck, being in the greatest

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danger, we were under the heaviest fire, only anxious for the safety of our noble leader; but, upon offering him the assistance of all the boats of the squadron, his reply was—" that having calculated every thing, it behoved us by no means to be alarmed for his safety, but only continue our fire, with redoubled zeal, for the execution of his orders, and according to his example."

" His Lordship at last, about half an hour to 10 o'clock, having completed the destruction in the Mole, gave orders to retire without the reach of the enemy's fire; which I, as well as all the others, scrupled to obey, before the Queen Charlotte was in safety from the burning ships.

" In this retreat, which, from the want of wind, and the damage suffered in the rigging, was very slow, the ships had still to suffer much from a new-opened and redoubled fire of the enemy's batteries; at last, the land breeze springing up, which Lord Exmouth had reckoned upon, the fleet, at 12 o'clock, came to anchor in the middle of the bay.

" The Queen Charlotte, under the fire of the batteries, passing the Melampus under sail, his Lordship wished to be able to see me, in order to completely reward me by shaking my hand in the heartiest manner, and saying—' I have not lost sight of my Dutch friends; they have as well as mine, done their best for the glory of the day."

The dispatch then refers to a list of the killed and wounded, states the successful result of a second summons to the Dey, and panegyrises the conduct of particular officers. Of the Dutch slaves, the Admiral says, there were only 26 or 27 at Algiers; the rest had been driven into the interior, and could not be brought back under two or three days. The Editor of the Staats Courant adds, that the Dutch captives at Algiers were put on board the Dageraad on the 31st ult. to be sent home; and that the Eendragt had been sent to Marseilles for the Consul Frassinet.

It is well known that just previous to the late attack on Algiers the Dey ordered the English Consul into close confinement. On the receipt of this intelligence, he requested, as a favour, to remain in a particular room in his own house, and that the guards should be there placed over him, instead of his being removed. This remonstrance was sent to the Dey, who, in a great rage, insisted on his orders being strictly complied with, most peremptorily refusing the prayer of the Consul. The latter was therefore removed from the apartment. The Dey's conduct was marked on this occasion with all the inhumanity which he has so frequently displayed; though, if it had been possible for his Highness to have anticipated the sequel, he would doubtless have readily acceded to the Consul's wishes. It was fortunate, however, that the Dey did not permit the Consul to remain in the situation he so ardently wished, for there can be little doubt but he must in that case have fallen a sacrifice to the fire from the guns of our ships, as several shots passed completely through the room of his house, and one was a 68-pound shot.

An officer who was in the action at Algiers states, that the enemy were not very nice in their use of missiles. Broken glass, old nails, spikes, and other articles of a similar nature, were fired in profusion, and did no little mischief. The number of the enemy's guns amounted to 1,001, of different calibres, one of them with seven bores in the Mole gateway, while that of the attacking squadron, exclusive of six Dutch frigates, four bombs, and five gun-boats, were only 702. By inquiries as to the amount of loss on the part of the Algerines, it appeared that in killed only, 5,000 Janissaries, and from 5 to 6,000 Arabs fell, beside women and children. A shell thrown from one of the bombs burst in a house where nine children were assembled, and unhappily killed the whole; and there was scarcely a house in the city but what had suffered more or less injury from the bombardment. An interesting event occurred on the beach, while the treaty with the Dey was pending. Mr. Aitcheson, a marine artillery officer, happening to meet a Frenchman who had been in captivity for 15 years, asked him if he would like to return to France in the French ship which lay in the bay. He indignantly replied, that he felt ashamed of his country, but would go any where with the brave English, who had so kindly liberated him. Only 24 hours before the Dey returned for answer that he would comply with any terms, and signed the treaty accordingly, he told his principal officers that he would have us to whitewash his walls in less than half an hour after the commencement of the action.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE,
OCTOBER 5, 1816.

We have received letters from Cadiz of the 9th ult.; they merely mention that the new Spanish Queen and her sister were to depart for Madrid on the 12th, & that since their arrival all had been feasts and revelry. Every night illuminations had taken place, and a new after-piece had been made to commemorate the marriage, at which the Princesses had been present several times.

It is well known that several respectable French Bishops would not return to France since the restoration of Louis, on account of their objection to the Concordat. Yet, last week, in consequence of letters from the King, they all left London for Paris, viz.—the Bishops of Carcassonne, Blois, d'Uses, and two others.

Moscow, AUG. 29.—Yesterday the troops were paraded in the Red-square. Scarcely had the Emperor, with much difficulty, made his way through the crowds of the enthusiastic Russians, and passed the Spasky-gate, when he was so surrounded by the people, that he could not possibly advance a step forwards to get to the troops. The Police Officers were going to disperse the crowd, but the Emperor called aloud and distinctly—"Gently, gently, very gently." But scarcely did the people hear this command of the Emperor, when their enthusiasm broke out with irresistible force; all, transported with affection, rushed towards him, embraced his feet, and kissed incessantly his boots and his horse. "See how he loves us!" resounded on all sides; "we are ready, like his brave soldiers, to die for him. Huzza! Alexander! We have no complaints, no petitions to lay before you; we are ready again to sacrifice every thing, if we do but see you!"

LONDON,—SEPTEMBER 29.

" Louis, &c.—Viscount Chateaubriand having, in a printed work, raised doubts respecting our personal will, manifested by our ordinance of the 5th of the present month of September we have ordered and do order what follows:

" Viscount Chateaubriand shall from this day forth cease to be reckoned among the number of our Ministers of State.

" Done at our Castle of the Tuileries &c.
September 20.

(Signed) LOUIS.
(Countersigned) LE DUC DE RICHELIEU."

Letters from Cadiz of the 6th instant, mention, that the day after the Portuguese man of war which brought the Princesses from the Brazils, reached the bay, the Bishop went on board and married the eldest by proxy to King Ferdinand VII. after which she landed with all her suite, and proceeded to the Cathedral to perform her devotions. Her carriage was drawn by the inhabitants, and in the afternoon the royal party attended a bull fight. The evening was closed with superb illuminations and fire-works. The shops were all shut, the streets in gay colours, and the whole town given up to merriment.

THE TIMES—OCTOBER 14.

The state of the funds does not indicate any continuation, certainly not any aggravation, of that distress of which both the manufacturing and agricultural interests have of late so much complained. Capital begins to accumulate in the money market, and from thence it may naturally be expected to overflow into other channels, affording at least one of the remedies so much called for by many of the writers in the Agricultural Report—namely, an increased circulation, and a consequent improvement of private credit. The finance accounts show, it is true, a falling of in the Customs, Excise, and Stamps; but not in such a degree as to give occasion for any serious alarm; and the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, though not equal to that of the correspondent quarter in former years, is still very considerable. The greatest failure is in the Customs; but that was to be expected from the glut of our manufactured goods in the foreign markets. This glut is gradually draining off, and giving place to a more moderate demand; but the state of the exchange proves that the balance of payments is still greatly in our favour. Meanwhile we are far from denying the instances of distress which still occur in many parts of the kingdom; but we deprecate the making them a handle for false and factious clamor. Let not the unfortunate labourer be told, that what is really a temporary evil, demanding the remedies of prudence and patience, may be at once removed by some wild revolutionary measure, which even they who recommend it as a general panacea can neither explain nor comprehend. Most of the meetings which have recently been called in the manufacturing towns, under the plea of considering the distress of the poor, have led to the adoption of resolutions altogether inflammatory. Hence it is that the labouring classes are taught to form exaggerated expectations, to make unreasonable demands, & to enforce compliance with them by unlawful combinations and riots. Their employers, in stirring them up against the Government, forget the consequences likely to result to themselves. We are inclined to believe that the threatening combinations at Nottingham are to be traced in great measure to this source: and the master manufacturers in other places may be assured, that if they encourage general discontent and disaffection among their workmen, they will be among the first to smart from its effects themselves.

SIR EYRE COOTE.

A statement has been published of the extraordinary case of this distinguished military officer. The public are aware that he was lately degraded from the honour of the Bath, and his name struck out of the army. The cause of this proceeding on the part of the Crown, though whispered about in private circles, has never been clearly promulgated. The object of the pamphlet is to state the matter to the public. It is distinctly said, that Sir Eyre has for some time laboured under a temporary derangement, which has at times led to the most eccentric and extravagant acts. On Saturday the 25th of November last he was at Christ's Hospital, and on a charge of improper and indecent conduct in the mathematical school, he was taken before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. An investigation took place, when the present excellent chief Magistrate, being convinced that though highly indecorous, there was nothing actually tending to the commission of a crime on the part of Sir Eyre, dismissed the complaint; and there is a letter from him to the Duke of York bearing his testimony to this fact. Sir Wm. Curtis, at the time however of this investigation said, that though acquitted of guilt, Sir Eyre Coote ought to pay for his folly, and suggested that he should present 1000l. to the charity. This Sir Eyre objected to do, because it might be attributed to an improper motive, and might be considered as a compromise instead of an act of benevolence; but he ultimately yielded to the proposal, and sent a draft for 1000l. in a blank cover to the Treasurer of the Hospital. This draft was returned by the Committee of Almoners, on learning from what source it came. Five months after this the Commander in Chief instituted an inquiry into the case, upon which above sixty Noblemen and Gentlemen bore testimony to the occasional derangement in the faculties of Sir Eyre Coote, and that it was in some degree hereditary in the family. The Board of General Officers appointed by the Commander in Chief made a Report unfavourable to Sir Eyre Coote. This report is as follows:—

" May 17th, 1816.

It appears to us, from a careful examination of the declarations of the different persons examined at the Mansion House on the 18th of April, 1816, and on the 15th, May 1816, as also of the documents furnished by Colonel Bagwell (numbered from 1 to 27 inclusive), to be established,

" 1. That General Sir Eyre Coote was detected at Christ's Hospital, on a Saturday afternoon in the month of November last, under the circumstances detailed in the evidence.

" 2. That he had been there before on the same errand.

" 3. That, although there is ample testimony of very eccentric and incoherent conduct, amounting perhaps to derangement of mind, yet at the period when the aforesaid discovery occurred, he seems to have had such possession of himself as to be fully sensible of the indecency of the proceeding, and capable of adopting the most grounded and prudent means to avoid further disclosure.

(Signed) " LYNEDOCH, Lieut.-General.
" H FANE, Major-General.
" GEO COOKE, Maj.-Gen "

Upon this Report Sir Eyre Coote was deprived of his regiment, and of his military rank and honours. The pamphlet concludes with the testimonies of numbers of Noblemen and Gentlemen to the character of Sir Eyre Coote, and also to their conviction of the occasional derangement which led to the most incoherent acts.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, Sept 14.

PARIS,—SEPTEMBER 10.

The dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, and the convocation of the Electoral Colleges occupy exclusively the public attention—opinions are in general favourable to these two measures. Those who regard the Constitutional Charter as one of surest guarantee of internal tranquility, and the rights of the nation, see with pleasure that the Government has adopted the wise resolution of considering it as a sacred deposit, and will not permit any rash hand to make the slightest attack upon it. This determination secures the interests of all, and will undoubtedly have the effect of strengthening confidence, and restoring public credit. Confidence and credit can only be solidly established amongst a people where no arbitrary power can be substituted for that of the law, and were all the powers legally recognised and constituted, act in concert, with a view to well defined objects of general utility.

The Journal of Aix-la-Chapelle announces, that the Duke d'Otranto who had gone from Dresden to Prague, is preparing to proceed to Italy.

The orders given for the encampment of the English Army in the plain of Denain, have been revoked. The manœuvres are postponed till the end of the month. The Duke of Wellington will then go to visit the Camp at St. Omers and afterwards proceed to the head-quarters at Sedan and Colmar to review the Prussian and Austrian corps.

The Duke of Wellington has issued an Order of the Day at his head-quarters, prohibiting the Officers and others of the army from going out, except in uniform.

One of the papers contains an article from Genoa, of the 28th ultimo, stating the receipt of letters from Algiers, of the 21st, but merely relating to the refusal of the Dey to receive an English flag of truce: and his then being busied in making preparations for defence. The same article asserts (but we imagine untruly), that in a storm on the 14th, two bombs and a frigate, belonging to Lord Exmouth's fleet, were wrecked on the coast of Spain.

Intelligence from Naples proves the falsehood of a former story, respecting an American Captain taking possession of a sum of money, on board a Neapolitan vessel, destined for Algiers, as it appears. The ship in question, l'Arethuse frigate, had returned to Naples, after safely conveying the money to Algiers.

The Journal des Debats has an article ridiculing the idea that the dissolutions of the Chamber of Deputies has saved France, contending that France was in no danger, but admitting that the dissentions between the Government and the last Chamber of Deputies, might, if continued, have led to ill consequences.

GERMANY.

Some German Papers arrived last night containing a speculation or collection of rumours from Frankfort, which serve to prove the divided state of opinions respecting the measures to be taken regarding the future political situation of Germany; and accounts for the delay in the opening of the Germanic Diet. A letter from Paris in one of the Journals, hints at an expectation, that when the law restraining the liberty of the press expires, in October, one article of the Constitutional Charter, guaranteeing that liberty, will be carried into full effect. The following are extracts:

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 3.

The time when the German Diet will open seems to be still further deferred; this delay is attributed to territorial arrangements, which are to be made beforehand. In a town where the Plenipotentiaries of all the States in Germany, and of several European Courts, are assembled, there are doubtless transactions, negociations, and solicitations innumerable; but we cannot venture to affirm that all the diplomatic affairs treated of or decided, are necessarily in immediate connection with the Diet, and must be considered as preparatory. People can have no idea of the multiplicity of reports that circulate in the several political societies. If we would listen to the members of the ancient equestrian order, the re-establishment of the imperial authority in its full extent, would be the best means of consolidating the confederation. The equestrian order hopes by such a return to the ancient order of things, to regain a part of its independence, and to obtain the right of voting in the General Diet, which would thus be a kind of national representation of all Germany. It is clear that this system is contrary to the interests of the Kings and Princes whose full sovereignty has been recognised in the recent treaties, and who do not admit the claims of the ancient equestrian order in their full extent. Thus the principal journals of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Baden seem to have an intimation, unanimously to oppose the doctrines of the party of the *Unity of Germany*.

An opinion that diverges a little from that of the Unity of the Empire, prevails in the Prussian circles; there they talk only of the necessity of recognising & confirming the state of the political relations which events have produced, and the result of all, which is the existence of two Protectorate—one in the South, which has fallen to Austria; & one in the North, exercised by Prussia. There cannot however, be any question about the formal introduction of the title of Protector, though some Journals have said so. The Federal Act opposed this; but it is pretended, that Prussia desires the dignity of Chancellor of the Confederation, or else that of Generalissimo: either of these dignities would form a counterpoise to the power of the Emperor; and if the two great Powers were agreed on this point, they would have obtained the same advantages as the title of Protector would give them. But a third party is equally averse to whatever may increase the ascendency of the two great powers, and to the ideas of Protectorate, & the Unity of Germany. This party includes almost all the statesmen of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden, Nassau, Saxony, Hesse, and Hanover.

One circumstance paralyzes the strength of these powers of the second and third order; it is their geographical position, which renders them, in part, dependent on their more powerful neighbours, and insulates them from each other. However the Journeys and interviews of some illustrious personages lead to the supposition that Bavaria, Baden, Wurtemburg, Hesse (the Electorate Hesse), Darmstadt, Nassau and Frankfort, are on the point of concluding Conventions mutually to support each other in their common interests. The parts of Germany just mentioned, being contiguous, without any mixture of Austrian or Prussian territory, would form a very respectable confederation.

Such seems to be the situation of German politics; but it would be wrong to seek in this diversity of views the elements of active discord, since, thanks to the coolness and probity of the German character, all these questions are publicly discussed in the most dispassionate manner, in various political journals.

On Saturday the wife of John Turley, bailiff at Shelve-farm, Lenham, was safely delivered of three fine female children, which were baptized, by the Rev. BROOME EDWARD BEIDGES, after Job's three daughters, Jemima, Kezia, & Keren-happuch—we suppose in intimation that this was a visitation which required a considerable portion of Job's patience.

COLLINS.

This sweet poet was much attached to a young lady, who was born a day before him, who did not return his passion——" Yours is a hard case," said a friend. "It is so indeed," said Collins, " for I came into the world *a day after the fair.*"

At the sale of a library of an eminent scholar of the last age, a book was put up by the auctioneer with this puff, that it contained the doctors manuscript notes. Thus recommended, it obtained a high price: but when the *happy* purchaser took home this lot, the only note contained was in these words—" *This book is not worth reading.*"

FEMALE INGENUITY.

THE following curious anecdote has given rise to much pleasantry, and amusement in the fashionable circles of Paris: Three young ladies, nearly of the same age, and brought up from their infancy in a boarding school at Pasi, had contracted so strong affection for each other, that they formed the resolution of remaining toge her for their lives. A very painful idea, was marriage—which, should their parents insist upon, their contract would inevitably prevent the eternal union they so ardently sighed for. The youngest suggested a remedy, and proposed that as *polygamy* was prohibited in France they should write to the Grand Signior, requesting him to take them all three for his wives. A letter to this effect was accordingly written, and signed by the trio; but being put into the post with the address, " *To the Grand Turk at Constantinople,*" it excited suspicion, and was carried to the Minister who opened it and read it, to his great diversion and that of his friends. The anecdote has been productive of many witty epigrams and humorous remarks in Paris, and has been made the subject of a *petite piece* which is actually preparing for the Theatre Louvois.

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